# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1838. [NO. 1125.]

...NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...y Edward J. Hale,
...50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
...d during the year of subscription; or
...of the end of the year.

...ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...e for the first, and thirty cents for each
...g publication. Advertisers are request-
...e the number of insertions desired, or
...ll be continued till forbid, and charged
...ly.
...ters to the Editor must be post paid.



**J. & J. KYLE**

...r just received a large addition to their
...ther supply of

**...DRY GOODS,**

...which being bought at the late Sales at the
...will be offered at the lowest Market price,
...or approved Paper,—among which are—
...e Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon,
...and Drab CLOTHS,
...ers, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels and Du-
...stic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4
...4,
...4 Merinos, English and French,
...ces Calicoes, well assorted,
...Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
...and Lawns,
...any other Goods too numerous to mention.
...e next arrivals we will have about 75
...ages more, which will make the assort-
...ry large and general.
...mber 19, 1838 24tf

**Just received**

...team Boat Henrietta, superior Northern
...DER DAVID SHAW.
...19, 1838 24-3w

**...YDS AND MILLS**

***...For sale at Auction.***

...OSITIVE SALE of the following Proper-
...will take place at 12 o'clock, (M.) at the
...House in the town of Fayetteville, on the
...of January, 1839:—
...my right and interest in the Carver's
...Mills, and Lands pertaining thereto, being
...res of Land, a good Summer Residence
...mily, with three other small houses on the
...s. The Land is well timbered with Black
...d Lightwood, and is as near town as al
...person can get fire-wood. It will be
...racts of one or two hundred acres to suit
...ers.
...the Tobacco Factory, Store House,
...g Houses and Lots, in Campbellton, a-
...the contemplated Rail Road, which are
...own, and together with or separate from
...e, my Lot in town
...e, a Store and Ware House on Person
...
...e, from 1000 to 5000 acres of Wood
...lying on the waters of Carver's Creek, the
...art of which is well timbered, and will suit
...e engaged in getting Timber.
...the above Property will be sold without
...e, and perhaps at a very great sacrifice.
...ore all persons desirous to purchase had
...not lose the present opportunity
...the same time and place with the a-
...will be sold 1000 acres of Land, with all the
...ements thereon, consisting of the Dwelling
...where I now reside, a Saw Mill, &c. &c.
...the last named property be sold at any
...like a fair price, I will in a short time sell
...sonal property, as heretofore advertised.
...terms will be made known on day of sale
MICHAEL McGARY.
...ember 18, 1838. 24 ts

**...LMANACKS.**

...NER & HUGHES'S,
...armers & Planters,'
...ockett's, & Comic; for sale by
E J HALE.

**$20 Reward.**

...AWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro
...an SAMPSON, aged about 40 years, 5 feet
...s high, copper colour, formerly the pro-
...of Angus Ray. The above reward will be
...E. W. Willkings, on his being delivered
...or the Jailer at Fayetteville.
CHRISTIAN BRINKLE.
Near Salisbury, Rowan County.
...ember 18, 1838. 24 4w

**Notice.**

...undersigned having qualified as Executor
...the last Will and Testament of Mary
...deceased, of Moore County, N. C. at No-
...Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter
...requests all persons indebted to said
...to come forward and make payment, and
...ing claims to present them according to
...this notice will be plead in bar of recov-e-
FRANCIS W. EDWARDS, Ex'r.
...gstreet P. O., Dec. 8, 1838 24 3wp

**...le of North Carolina,**

MOORE COUNTY.

*...of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No-vember Term*, 1838.

...Brower, Admr.
...ts. } *Petition for Settlement.*
...ner and others.

...ppearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
...Robartes Kennedy and wife Nancy, and
...Garner, are not residents of this State: It
...fore ordered by the Court, That publica-
...made of this petition in the Fayetteville
...er, for six weeks, that the said Robartes
...dy, Nancy his wife, and Bradley Garner, do
...their personal appearance at the Court
...to Carthage, on the third Monday in Feb-
...next, then and there to plead, answer, or
...to said petition, or the same will be taken
...fesso as to them, and heard ex parte.
...ess, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our
...urt, at Office, the third Monday of Novem
...D. 1838.
A. C. CURRY, Clk.

**...le of North Carolina,**

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*...ur Court of Law, Fall Term*, 1838.

...Escritte
...ts. } *Attachment levied on Land.*
...A. Drake.

...is case it appearing to the satisfaction of
...Court, that the defendant is not a resident
...County, It is Ordered, therefore, by the
...That public advertisement be made for
...ks, commanding the Defendant to appear
...next Superior Court of Law, to be held for
...unty of Richmond, at the Court House in
...gham, on the third Monday of March next,
...ead to the above suit, or final judgment
...had against the land attached.
...ess, William B Cole, Clerk of our said
...at Office, the fourth Monday of Septem-
...D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of
...an Independence.
WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

**State of North Carolina,**

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term*, 1838.

Anna Smith
vs. } *Petition for Divorce.*
James B. Smith.

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

[24-3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

**Bank of Cape Fear,**
*December 13th*, 1838.

THIS Bank, having declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. of its profits, for the last nine months, the same will be payable to such stockholders as are entitled to receive it, on or after the 7th of January next.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.
Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1838 24-tJ.

**PROSPECTUS**

*Of a new Paper in the town of Wilmington.*

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in this Town, a Newspaper to be called the

***Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.***

It is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth must be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not, however, under any circumstances, become the mere partisan. He will not consent to advocate measures adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interests of the Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an untiring agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses.

It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fullness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at $2 50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. The publication will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type.

ASA A. BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5, 1838.

**Caution!**

THE Subscriber having purchased of H. & A. Beard the exclusive right of making and vending their Patent Right for Spring Saddles in Cumberland County, requests those who have not purchased a *Shop right*, to call and examine the testimony in favor of the invention as well as the invention itself;—as all who may have or do infringe on said right, lay themselves liable to the law, unless they have in possession a certificate showing their authority for using said Patent.

G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1838. 24tf

**State of North Carolina,**

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term*, 1838.

Silas Jones, Admr. of Cameron Wright, deceased,
vs. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*
Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. of John McInnis, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. &c., the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered by the Court, That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six successive weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, and plead, replevy, answer or demur, or the land levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, 1838.

24-6w G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

A NEAT second-hand BAROUCHE for sale.—Apply at this Office.
Dec. 18. 24-2w

**Valuable Saddlery.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale a first rate lot of SADDLERY, among which are—
15 Gentlemen's Saddles,
2 sets Carryall Harness,
2 do Gig do,
2 do Buggy do,
1 do elegant Coach do,
With Bridles, Collars, Whips, Saddle Bags, &c.

The above articles were all manufactured in this town by first rate workmen, and will be offered at Private Sale for a short time, after which they will be closed at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

AMOS KIMBALL.
December 19, 1838. 24tf

**OXFORD ACADEMIES.**

THE exercises of this Institution closed on the 7th December, and will be resumed on Wednesday the 24th January.

The Trustees would state, in reference to Mr. D. F. Robertson, the principal of the Academy, that he was first appointed to his present station by the Association for the Supply of Teachers in Philadelphia; that the appropriate testimonials were from highly creditable and well known individuals in the State of New York, Scotland, and Philadelphia; that his residence here during the last five months, affords satisfactory evidence that his abilities were not overrated in these testimonials; and that they believe his moral and intellectual attainments distinguish him as an able *Instructer* and *Disciplinarian*.

The Committee of Visitation report that they were particularly pleased to witness the strict ORDER that pervades the various classes, the minuteness and accuracy of the System of Instruction adopted, and the correct and dignified deportment of even the smaller boys. Mr. Robertson acknowledges no system of Morals, or of Academical Government, that is not founded on the plain teaching of Scripture, as commonly understood by all good men; and the serious perusal of the Bible forms a part of the daily exercises of the Academy.

The Trustees confidently offer to the public the benefits of an *Eligible School*. The prices of tuition are the same as heretofore; and Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been employed in the Female Department both of whom have had considerable experience, and bring with them testimonials of a flattering character from gentlemen of high standing in Virginia, where they have been principally engaged in teaching. The exercises of the School will commence on the 15th January.

Persons patronising this School, can either board with the principal, or with families in the village.

By order of the Board,
THOS. B LITTLEJOHN, Pres'dt.
JAMES M. WIGGINS, Sec'y.
Dec. 12, 1838 24 2w.

**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**

**J. & R. BOGLE**

ARE now in this place, where, should they meet with sufficient encouragement, they will probably remain several weeks. Persons wishing to have their Portraits painted, will make immediate application. If the likenesses are not entirely satisfactory, there will be no charge.

They have taken a Room back of the Theatre.
December 7, 1838. 23tf

I WILL offer for Sale for CASH, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of January next, all the interest which John and William Murchison have in the real property belonging to the estate of John Murchison, dec'd. consisting of Town Lots in Fayetteville, and a tract of Land on Black River, adjoining Horn and others.

COLIN McRAE, Agent for
JOHN and WILLIAM MURCHISON.
December 11, 1838. 23-tIJ

**NEW AUCTION STORE.**

I HAVE taken the Store on Person Street, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

**Auction and Commission Business,**

And offer my services to the public as such.

AMOS KIMBALL.
December 5, 1838. 22tf

**BONNETS.**

JUST received, a good assortment of the above article, consisting of Plain American and English Straw; Oriental and Florence do.; Leghorn and Tuscan do; Ditto Hoods, &c;—some of which are *really* handsome, and may be bought at fair prices.

E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1838 22-6w

**LAMP OIL.**

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
*Also*, a handsome assortment of
***Crockery and Glass Ware,***
Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO
December 4, 1838. 22tf
13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing

**Just received per Cotton Plant,**

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season.

S. W. T.
October 17, 1838. 15tf

**ENTERTAINMENT.**

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

**BOARDING HOUSE,**

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1838. 9 tf

**Peter P. Johnson**

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.
October 2, 1838. 13tf

**HORSE for sale.**

A YOUNG HORSE, free from fault or trick, and perfectly gentle in harness, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

**Cheap Paper**

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

**NEW GOODS.**

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

**GROCERIES,**
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**
**Crockery, Glass & China-ware,**
Together with a General Assortment of
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.**

Also, a Large and General Assortment of
**Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.**

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c.—all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
*Foot of Hay Mount.*
Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

**The Subscriber**

HAS just received and offers for sale the following GOODS.—
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
8 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf Sugar,
60 reams Wrapping Paper,
15½ barrels N. Y. Crackers;
10½ do Pilot Bread,
25 boxes Soda Biscuit,
10 do Sugar do,
10 boxes Almonds,
10 do Brazil Nuts,
10 baskets Olive Oil,
4 boxes Tumblers, assorted,
1 crate Bowls,
4 packages Glass Dishes,
4 boxes Hats,
7 casks London Porter, pints and quarts,
20 boxes Candy, assorted.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 4, 1838. 22tf

**Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration (Pendente Lite) upon the Estate of Charles Hopton, were granted at May Term, 1838, of Wayne County Court, to John Everitte. The subscriber hereby notifies all and every person having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly proved, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN EVERITTE.
November 16, 1838. 20 6w

**Fayetteville Female Seminary,**

*Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.*

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of two Sessions of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or Classes.

The Second Class attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography.

From these studies the Pupil passes into the First Class, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Second Class, | $8 per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 " " |
| French Language, | 10 " " |
| Admission to conversation class in French, | 2 " " |
| Others not members of the School, | 4 " " |
| Music on the Piano, | 25 " " |
| " " Organ, | 25 " " |
| " " Guitar, | |
| Use of the Piano, | 3 " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 " " |

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr. Colton's course of Lectures.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.
November 20, 1838. 16tf

**Mill Stones.**

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

**Dwelling House for sale.**

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.
October 3, 1838 13tf

**Buggy and Harness.**

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
November 12, 1838 19tf

**Administrator's Notice.**

THE Subscriber having, at December Term, 1838, of the County Court of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Neill Shaw, deceased, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAVID SHAW.
December 3, 1838.

**Further Notice.**

THE Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the 26th day of December, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, all the personal Property of the late Neill Shaw, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, a fine COW.

*Terms.*—Six months credit, note with approved security.

DAVID SHAW, Adm'r.
December 3, 1838. 22-6w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.


***Communication.***

RALEIGH, December 17, 1838.

*To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of North Carolina:*

DEAR BRETHREN:—The want of some better mode of intercourse, in the interval of my visitations, with the different portions of my charge, has long been felt by me as a serious inconvenience. A weekly periodical, established at some point in the Diocese, would, it is believed, be the *most effectual* remedy for the evil. But the support of such a periodical would require, I fear, more ability than at present we possess. We may do something, however, towards a remedy, by uniting with a sister Diocese. The opportunity to do so is now presented, and with no pecuniary responsibility on our part. All that is demanded of us, is a general patronage of the "BANNER OF THE CROSS," the Prospectus of which is herewith submitted to your consideration. The Editor is known to me as a Clergyman of suitable talent, finished education, correct evangelical views, and in all respects qualified to co-operate in upholding and unfurling more widely the Banner of the Cross. Without intending to divert, in the smallest degree, your support from other orthodox Church Papers, permit me to ask your aid in promoting the above plan for a more effectual mode of intercommunication between your Bishop and his Diocese, and for a more permanent record of our Ecclesiastical proceedings.

With earnest desires for God's blessing upon you, I am, dear Brethren, affectionately your friend and servant. L. S. IVES.

December 20, 1838.

***The Banner of the Cross.***

God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*St. Paul.*

—manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world and the devil.—*Common Prayer Book.*

**Edited by the Rev. Benjamin Davis Winslow.**

THE BANNER OF THE CROSS is set up, at the urgent desire of Bishops, Presbyters and Laymen, in distant portions of the country. It will be devoted to the extension of THE GOSPEL IN THE CHURCH, as God's ordinance for the salvation of souls, and the establishment of the peaceful and glorious Kingdom of his dear Son. As the only means by which so great an end can be accomplished, it will set forth "THE CROSS of the Lord Jesus Christ"—"the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world," "lifted up from the earth," that he may "draw all men" unto him—Man lost God incarnate for his recovery; "Christ crucified" the price of his restoration; justification by faith; faith working by love; love purifying the heart; the grace which procures salvation for the sinner, preparing him by newness and holiness of life for its enjoyment—this is that "faith of the Gospel," of which it seeks to be the herald. Inseparable from the Cross, it will set up THE CHURCH, the spouse and body of the Lord, "the pillar and ground of the truth," the fold and flock of God "which he hath purchased with his own blood." Its ministers, its sacraments, its worship—the appointment of the Lord, the means of grace, the instruments of the divine Spirit in the sanctification of the soul—will constantly be presented, as "worthy of all men to be received."

Cardinal objects to be promoted by its influence will be the two which shared so largely the interest of the last General Convention, CHRISTIAN EDUCATION and CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. On the one point, it will aim at nothing less than "the Christian education of all the youth, of both sexes, in accordance with the principles of the Church." On the other, it will recognize, with the Missionary Constitution of 1835, THE WORLD AS THE FIELD; and will never cease its care and diligence that the Gospel may be preached to "every creature"—urging zealously and constantly as an important instrument for this result, and at the present moment the great duty of the Church, the establishment and maintenance of a SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. Another and important topic, not to be lost sight of, is the duty of efficient action by the Church, to supply, for the use of her members, and for distribution by her Missionaries, THE BIBLE, THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, and suitable TRACTS. The existing Institutions of the Church, for education in all departments, Sunday School, preparatory to the Ministry, and Theological, will be continually borne in mind, and commended to the patronage which they respectively deserve.

For the spirit in which the Banner of the Cross will be conducted, the sentiments of the recent Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops shall be adopted as the text and guide. Its single aim shall be to speak the TRUTH IN LOVE. "There will come a time," says the admirable Richard Hooker, "when three words uttered in charity and meekness, shall receive a fat more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with disdainful sharpness of wit."

A constant object of the Banner of the Cross will be the dissemination of ecclesiastical intelligence, whether diocesan and parochial, or missionary. It will be the medium of communication between the Bishops of North Carolina and New Jersey, and their respective dioceses; and it is respectfully recommended as the vehicle of diocesan communication in quarters not otherwise adequately provided for. The greatest care will be taken to secure correctness and promptness in all such communications; and its extensive circulation in all portions of the Church will render it a most convenient and desirable agent for this important purpose.

With this brief preliminary statement, the Banner of the Cross is commended to the acceptance and patronage of the Clergy and Laity of the Church. To "the truth as it is in Jesus," to "the faith *once* delivered to the saints," its pages will be consecrated. That men may "grow in grace, and in the knowledge and love of God" through Jesus Christ our Lord, shall be its great prevailing object. To "maintain and set forward quietness, peace and love among all Christian people," shall be its constant effort. It relies for its success, under and after the Heavenly Grace, on Christian sympathy, Christian patronage and Christian prayers. "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Amen."

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Banner of the Cross, if adequate patronage shall be afforded, will be published in the first week of January, 1839, and weekly thereafter, at the Missionary Press, Burlington, New Jersey.

2. It shall be printed on good paper, in the best manner, in imperial folio; and shall contain as much matter, in proportion to the price, and in as great variety, as any of the journals of the Church.

3. The assistance and co-operation of several of the Bishops and other Clergy, and of some the ablest of the Laity of the Church, are secured for it.

4. In addition to the best domestic sources, it will be enriched from private correspondence abroad; and liberal use will be made of the British religious periodicals, which are imported for the work.

5. It will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable on the delivery of the *tenth* number.

6. The Reverend Clergy are particularly requested to act as Agents. To them, and to any others, who may remit ten dollars, or any larger sum, to the Publisher, free of expense for postage or discount, a commission of one-fifth will be allowed.

7. Returns to be made immediately, post paid, to J. L. Powell, Missionary Press, Burlington, New Jersey.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

**REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.**

Our worthy townsman, Mr. Force, who has spent the greater part of the active portion of his life, in collecting, by personal researches in different parts of the Union, authentic memorials of the causes, rise, and progress of the American Revolution—now in a course of publication, under the authority of Congress—has handed us the annexed interesting communication.

**MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

The Resolutions of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, of May 20, 1775, dissolving all political connexion between the "citizens" of that county and Great Britain, declaring themselves "a free and self-governing association, under the control of no other than that of their God and the General Government of the Congress," have excited more attention the last eight years than any other occurrence of the Revolution.

The authenticity of these resolutions has been questioned, yet no others have been produced; and it could not be denied that they, or others of a like character, were passed, and which at the time were described (by the Royal Governor Martin, in his proclamation of the 8th August, 1775) as "importing to be the resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government, and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws, and subversive of His Majesty's Government."

In the course of my examinations into the popular proceedings of that period of our history, I have met with another set of resolutions adopted by Mecklenburg county in May, 1775, which answer very well to the description given by Governor Martin. They are expressed in somewhat different terms; and are besides of a much wider scope than those heretofore published; being in fact a general Declaration of the Independence of all the Colonies. Believing that these will be interesting to many of your readers, I send you a copy for publication.

*Washington, Dec.* 17, 1838.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, MAY 31, 1775.

This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves:

*Whereas*, by an address presented to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from, the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil Constitution of these Colonies, for the present, wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves, viz:

I. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown, to be exercised in these Colonies, are null and void, and the Constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the Great Continental Congress, is invested with all the Legislative and Executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other Legislative or Executive power does or can exist, at this time, in any of these Colonies.

3. As all former laws are now wholly suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary, for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

IV. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by this committee, and, having formed themselves into nine companies, viz. eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel, and other military officers, who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former Constitution of this Province.

We had occasion to suggest the other day, hypothetically, that of the vast amounts of money appropriated by Congress nominally for the Indians, a great proportion went into the pockets of cunning and grasping white men. We had not then seen the paper from which we copy the following, proving that monstrous abuses in this respect do at least sometimes occur:—

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE ST. CHARLES (MO.) CLARION, DECEMBER 1.

Several gentlemen present at the payment of the Indian annuities at Prairie du Chien represent the affair to be managed in such manner as almost entirely to deprive the Indians of any benefit from the payment. Goods of a quality unsuited to the habits of the Indians, such as superfine cloth dress coats, saddles of the finest quality, &c. are paid out to them at their highest value, while numerous individuals are among the Indians purchasing these articles for not more than one-fourth of their cost. Claims to a vast amount, alleged by persons acquainted with the business of the tribe to be unjust, were allowed and paid. In one instance, after a claim had been sworn to, a citizen declaring that the testifier was absent at the time certain articles were represented in the claim to have been delivered, the claimant without hesitation erased these articles, amounting to five or six thousand dollars! Such a loose way of transacting business will soon impoverish every nation of Indians treating with the United States, and enrich the traders at the expense of the Indians, and a forfeiture of whatever good name it may possess, so far as its justice towards the Indians is concerned.

In addition to this injurious measure adopted by Government agents, there is a gang of beings in the shape of men, claiming to be gentlemen, walking about among the Indians, actually begging them for money, without any thing in return. So thoughtless are the Indians for the future, that they often authorize the agents to give large sums to these soulless beggars.

The Postmaster General, in his report, gives Congress warning that the building occupied by him is combustible. If the threatened investigations should be commenced, we fancy the risk will be greatly increased. Congress should therefore lose no time in throwing securites around this inflammable department. There is a "premonitory symptom," that matters are to be purged by fire.—*Richmond Whig.*

Governor Ritner has issued his proclamation, announcing that the amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania have been adopted by the "freemen of the commonwealth."

## REPORT

*Of the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.*

*To the Honorable*
*the General Assembly of N. Carolina:*

The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, respectfully REPORT:

That after the Amendments to the Charter of the Company, passed by the Legislature of 1836, books of subscription were opened, in the Towns of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and throughout the Western portion of the State. The amount of three-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from the Town of Fayetteville to a point *above the Narrows of the Yadkin*, as ascertained by Major Wm. Gibbs McNeill, the Engineer of the Company, and stated in his Report hereto annexed and forming a part of this Report, was not obtained. They believe that a subscription of three-fifths of the cost of said Road cannot be had; and that unless the Legislature shall in its wisdom enlarge their aid by way of subscription, to an amount equal to four-fifths of the cost of said Road, this work, vitally important as it is, must and will fail.

They further report, that a Map and Profile of four several routes, have been deposited in the Executive Office, ready for the inspection and examination of the Members of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
*President of the F. & W. R. R. Comp'y.*

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 18, 1838.

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*REPORT of Major Wm. Gibbs McNeill, Chief Engineer, &c.*

TO EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, ESQ.,
*Pres't of the Fayetteville & Western R. R. Company.*

DEAR SIR: The Report which I had the honor recently to submit to you, exhibiting the results of the Surveys undertaken by me at the request of yourself and other citizens of the State, with reference to a Rail Road from the navigable waters of the Cape Fear to the Western part of our State, having been temporarily withdrawn by me, with a view to its publication,—at your suggestion I will summarily state the substance of it.

Commencing at the Town of Fayetteville, four several routes present themselves for the accomplishment of our object, between that point and the "Narrows" of the Yadkin River, in the vicinity of which the Surveys terminated;—and the details recited in the Report fully establish the easy practicability of a Rail Road from the navigable waters of the Cape Fear to the point just alluded to on the Yadkin. The distance from Fayetteville to the valley of the Yadkin, by even the longest route, would not exceed say 87 miles; but in order to reach a point on the Yadkin beyond the main obstructions to its navigation, and above which it is thought it may be made navigable perhaps even for Steam Boats, the total length of the Rail Road would be 125 miles. Throughout its extent it would be adapted to the advantageous use of Locomotive Engines—or, in other words, in no case will it be necessary to resort to inclined planes, requiring stationary power. So that we should be enabled to transport passengers and produce at such cheap rates as, in my opinion, ensures to the project, if accomplished, the active trade, which, while it will bespeak the wisdom of the enterprize, in the increased prosperity of a large portion of the State, must also, I think, eventuate in profit to the Stockholders.

The *cost* of the Rail Road necessarily must depend on the *plan* of its construction; but from careful estimates I think it may be assumed, that if graded to a sufficient width for two tracks, and in other respects built similarly to the Rail Roads now in progress in our State, it will not exceed $1,250,000; while if built as I would decidedly recommend, (as described by me in a recent Report on the Louisville, Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, to which I would respectfully refer you,)—to wit, in the most permanent and almost imperishable manner—its cost cannot safely be assumed at less than two millions of dollars—a price in my opinion wholly disproportionate to the value of those vast benefits we so confidently expect must flow from the completion of the work. Referring, however, to your better knowledge of the great resources of the West, which we would desire more fully to develope by affording a cheap and easy outlet for its varied agricultural and mineral products, I shall confine myself on this occasion to the more appropriate or purely professional topics on which my opinion has been solicited. The value of the project—I might say its almost indispensable necessity to the prosperity of the State, if not to the existence of some portions of it—I believe is generally appreciated. Fortunately we discover it to be quite practicable, and its probable cost has been approximately determined. If the means be supplied, and the work vigorously prosecuted, it is my opinion that within three years we shall be in the enjoyment of the full benefits of an enterprize, which, limited as it is in comparison with those undertaken by many of our sister States, may be regarded as a link in a great chain of improvement, by which all parts of the State shall be bound together, and by which, in its extension, North Carolina may eventually participate in a portion of the trade beyond the Alleghanies.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. GIBBS McNEILL.

*Raleigh, Dec. 17, 1838.*

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A letter from the Hon. Hu. L. White to Governor Cannon, under date of the 3rd inst. states that he had so far recovered from his illness, as to feel able to undertake the journey to Washington—so that he will resume his seat in the Senate early in January, should no accident befall him on the road.

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*The General Brown.*—The number of lives lost by the explosion on this boat, is ascertained to have been thirty-five. Out of twenty-nine cabin passengers only nine escaped. There were five ladies on board, who, being in the after cabin, were not injured.

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The value of importations into Texas during the last year is $1,741,377.

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*From the National Intelligencer.*

### THE CASE OF MR. SWARTWOUT.

The Documents transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress "in relation to the recently discovered default of Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the customs for the port of New York," have been printed for the use of Congress, and now lie before us in the form of a pamphlet of more than one hundred pages. We extract from the mass the particulars which follow:

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the President that, during the continuance of Mr. Swartwout in office, the statement of his accounts, in a condensed form, were made weekly to the Department, with punctuality, and usually exhibited a balance in his hands, ranging from a mere nominal sum, or nothing, to a hundred thousand dollars. The last return he made before he left office exhibited $122,970 on hand. The return sent after his going out of office, which included only the last three days of his term, showed $201,096 of money in his possession.

This return was accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, *April* 13, 1838.

SIR: Herwith you will receive the return of moneys received and paid at this office for the last three days of my official term.

But you will observe there is a balance due the United States of $201,096 40. This sum I hold in deposite in bank to my order, subject to the settlement of my account, and the decision of sundry suits at law brought against me to recover duties wrongfully exacted, as is alleged, and which are now pending in the courts.

On the adjustment of my accounts, the amount due to the Government will be immediately paid.

I have the honor, &c.

SAML. SWARTWOUT,
*Late Collector.*

HON LEVI WOODBURY,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

When this return was received at the Department, it was supposed by the Secretary, that the period of his service having expired, he would have but a small balance of custom house expenses to defray, no more debentures to pay, and no great amount of duties to refund; and Mr. Swartwout was forthwith requested by the Secretary to deposite to the credit of the Treasurer at least one-half of the sum represented to be on hand.

To this request, made under date of April 16, 1838, Mr. Swartwout replied as follows:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of the 16th instant, that, although the balance in my hands appears to be very large, it will not be more than sufficient for the settlement of the outstanding claims upon me. I enclose a letter received yesterday from the district attorney, showing my individual liability for the judgments obtained against me. I received notice from Mr. Lord yesterday that he would issue execution against my furniture, unless I paid the amount of the several judgments forthwith. I paid, of course. The next court will pass upon twice as large an amount.

The notices of protest served upon me for duties paid and passed to the credit of the Treasury, are estimated at between 200,000 and $300,000, and the Circuit Court decided that the Collector, being alone liable, ought not to pay the duties into the Treasury. In addition to these immense liabilities, the settlement of damages, when the parties have paid full duties on damaged goods, which cannot be adjusted by the present Collector, must take a large sum, and cannot all be brought in under three months. I hope, therefore, that you will not consider the present balance in my hands at all unreasonable. I am, &c

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

HON LEVI WOODBURY,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th April, addressed a letter to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, stating the amount in the hands of Mr. Swartwout, and asking the Comptroller "to take all proper steps to have his accounts adjusted and settled at as early a period as may be practicable, and to have the balance not in dispute, or to cover what is in dispute, soon ascertained and paid over."

Nothing more appears to have been done in this matter until November, when disclosures made to the Department excited suspicions of a larger indebtedness than that acknowledged; and it is to the care and vigilance of Mr. Swartwout's successor that the Department was, in a great measure, indebted for the discovery of the further defalcation.

The total amount of the Ex-Collector's defalcation, "as computed on the last data attainable, is stated at $1,374,619. There is an offset of a subsequent payment of $30,000 by Mr. S's agent, and some other deductions from the amount. But the Secretary says, "it is feared that the whole amount of the defalcation will not prove to have been less than a million and a quarter of dollars."

The following "memorandum" from Mr. Hoyt, the present Collector of the port of New York, a copy of which was enclosed by Mr. Secretary Woodbury to the Solicitor of the Treasury, shows the supposed particulars of Mr. Swartwout's defalcation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deferred bond account, | $646,254 83 |
| Cash retained, | 291,096 40 |
| Cash retained, | 80,769 53 |
| Overdrawn emoluments, | 60,291 42 |
| Retained forfeitures, | 39,823 12 |
| Retained amount of warrants, | 39,240 05 |
| | 1,067,475 35 |
| Deposite account balance, | 164,010 60 |
| Tonnage balance, | 1,783 24 |
| Error account balance, | 166 44 |
| | $1,233,435 63 |

The results of a very laborious investigation undertaken by the Solicitor of the Treasury and the First Comptroller, are contained in a Letter from them, which, when we have room, we will spread at large before our readers. The following are the most important of the facts ascertained by this investigation:

The deficit of Mr. Swartwout at the end of each successive year was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 31st December, 1830, | $662 34 |
| On the 31st December, 1831, | 1,168 57 |
| On the 31st December, 1832, | 30,801 33 |
| On the 31st December, 1833, | 35,298 54 |
| On the 31st December, 1834, | 50,370 04 |
| On the 31st December, 1835, | 137,061 69 |
| On the 31st December, 1836, | 336,718 69 |
| On the 31st December, 1837, | 1,016,955 32 |
| On the 28th March, 1838, | 1,225,705 69 |

* * * * It will thus be seen that the deficit of Mr. Swartwout exists in the following different funds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tonnage duties, | $1,783 24 |
| Forfeitures, | 39,823 12 |
| Treasury warrants, | 39,240 05 |
| Office expenses, | 60,291 42 |
| Cash to be refunded to merchants, | 80,769 53 |
| Cash to meet "protests," | 192,866 46 |
| Cash deposited to meet unascertained duties, | 164,177 04 |
| Bond account, | 646,754 83 |
| | $1,225,705 69 |

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The Evening Star says that Mr. Price's furniture sold for a thousand dollars more than it cost—all owing to the determination of the good wives who attended to secure some of the bargains.

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### SCENES AT HARRISBURG.

We are sorry to see the Richmond Enquirer, following the lead of the Government paper in this State, extenuating and vindicating the spirit of outrage which has lately exhibited itself in this attempt to establish mob-law in the place of regular government at Harrisburg. Foiled in the attempt by the energy of Governor Ritner, and the prompt relief afforded by the presence of the body of Militia called out by him, the Enquirer joins the disorganizers in railing against the Governor of Pennsylvania, for calling out the Militia, after this fashion:

"The Republicans [meaning the Mobites] are justly indignant that the Governor has called armed troops to Harrisburg, without first invoking the aid of the civil authority. The Sheriff of Dauphin county, on the spot, declares that he has seen no riot which might not have been put down by the *posse comitatus*. Why, then, before resorting to arms, did not the Speaker of the Senate, or the Governor, call upon the civil authority to aid them?"

Lest the information subjoined should not reach the Editor of the Enquirer through other channels, we place it here, for his especial benefit, and for that of those other persons whose indignation against Governor Ritner has been solicited upon the representations of the "Sheriff of Dauphin county," to show why *he* was not relied upon to preserve the public peace. Sixty-one respectable citizens united in a reply to the published declaration of this personage, from which we extract the following:

"The undersigned citizens of Harrisburg and other parts of Pennsylvania have seen with emotions of surprise and indignation a most extraordinary document, dated 'SHERIFF'S OFFICE,' Borough of Harrisburg, December 8, 1838,' and signed 'WM. COCHRAN, High Sheriff of Dauphin county,' which, for barefaced misrepresentations and down right perversion of the truth, is unrivalled in the annals of imposture and falsehood. They are, however, not surprised at the declaration that the Sheriff had not seen or heard of any infuriated mobs or riotous proceedings, which required [his] my interposition to preserve the peace,' because *the Sheriff himself*, if not an active participator, *was an aider and abettor in the 'riotous proceedings' of the past week.* Nor was any thing else than *gross misrepresentation* to be expected from the man who publicly declared, on Thursday evening last, that 'Thaddeus Stevens *would be no more* by the next morning,' and again, subsequently, that 'Thaddeus Stevens *ought to be hanged*.' Sheriff Cochran, when *he adopted* that part of his address (prepared for him for the express purpose of abusing the public mind as to the true state of things which had transpired at Harrisburg) which states that 'I have been at all times ready and anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of the borough of Harrisburg,' must have forgotten that he was an eye-witness to an 'infuriated mob,' hallooing and blaspheming along Locust street, in this borough, hurling brickbats and other missiles, and actually knocking down with them, and wounding, one of the citizens of this Commonwealth, flying for shelter from the mob to the Shakespeare House, kept by Mr. Gleim; and also of being a *willing spectator of the scenes there enacted*, without in any manner attempting or endeavoring to allay the excitement of the mob, or silencing the inflammatory speakers."

The exceedingly proper and pacific spirit of this Sheriff is further shown in the following certificate, published in the Telegraph:

"HARRISBURG, DEC. 8, 1838.

"I hereby certify that, on Tuesday last, between the time that the House of Representatives had organized and the meeting of the Senate, I was in Maj. Johnson's hotel, *in company with Sheriff Cochran, of this county*, when the bell-man came in, and gave notice that a meeting would be held at half past 3 o'clock P. M., I think in the market-house. Some gentleman asked the Sheriff what the meeting was for. He [Cochran] said it was to organize and concentrate their forces to act, and that by to-morrow morning at sun-up *Thaddeus Stevens would be no more!* I told Cochran that that was a horrible expression for a man to make that held the office that he did. He replied that *it was true.*

"I make this public in consequence of a statement I have seen made by the Sheriff, and issued in handbills this morning. I am ready, at any time, to testify to the above.

"A. McCOY."

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The following individuals have been ordered by Judge Blythe (a Van Buren man) to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, on charge of active participation in the recent outrages at Harrisburg—George W. Barton, of Lancaster; Aaron F. Cox, of Cumberland; Charles F. Menich, of Harrisburg, (United States Marshal;) Charles Pray, John W. Ryan, John Savage, J. McCahen, Joseph Hall, and others, of Philadelphia. Warrants are out for other individuals who have not been arrested. Most of these individuals were represented by counsel, and had the benefit of all the exculpatory testimony they could advance. Still they have been fully bound over for trial. What a comment is this on the assertions of partisan leaders, that there was no disturbance. At the hearing before Judge Blythe, the Commonwealth was represented by the Attorney General, who went to the seat of Government at the request of the Governor.

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The new Steamboat safety law, has, as yet, been productive of but very little benefit. In the last six weeks, there have been, we believe, three dreadful explosions on the waters of the Mississippi. The cause of all these disasters is apparent to any one who has travelled from Wheeling to New Orleans. The boats are generally built of the slightest materials, and are not calculated to last more than *four* years at farthest. Indeed, we understand that a Mississippi Steamboat owner generally calculates that his boat will pay for herself in one year, and that if she lasts two or three years longer without snagging or exploding, that it is a very good business.

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

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*Cotton.*—Letters from Mobile, state that the Union bank of Mississippi had determined to advance sixty dollars a bale on cotton, giving the owner the advantage of all exchanges, &c.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

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*A Valuable Cow.*—The Louisville Journal says: "Henry Clay, Jr. Esq. has sold his imported improved short horned Durham cow, Princess, to John and Richard Allen, Esquires, of this county, for $2,000, the highest price ever given for a cow in the United States."

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### THE PATRIOTS ROUTED AND RUNAWAY.

The Detroit papers of the 5th and 6th give accounts of the defeat and dispersion of the whole patriot force. The British loss at the attack upon the Barracks is reported at 18, and several wounded. Patriot loss one (an officer) and three wounded. The U. S. steamboats Erie, Illinois and Macomb were cruizing in the river on Tuesday night and prevented any reinforcements crossing. After the "Patriots" left Windsor they were pursued by troops from Malden. It is said they divided on their approach, part retreating to the woods and the remainder to an island in the river. The Erie, which was cruizing about at the time, arrested ten or twelve as they were crossing to the island, some of whom were taken before Judge Wilkins, examined and committed for trial. From thirty to fifty escaped to the American side. On the approach of the Erie the main body of the British troops returned to Windsor, leaving a small force to pursue the party that retreated to the woods.

The whole patriot force amounting to 250 men, were dispersed and routed by seventy militia men and *six* regulars.

Not a Canadian resident joined the Patriot invaders when they landed in Canada!

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### FROM UPPER CANADA.

*Executions at Kingston.*—Colonel Von Shoultz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday week. He was aged 31. His father was a major in the Polish army at the battle of Warsaw. The prisoner also rose to be major in the Polish service. In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at Salina as a chemist.

Dorephus Abbey, a printer, and second in command, was also to be hung on Saturday; also Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition. Governor Arthur orders the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were sentenced to be executed on the 12th.

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FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

### THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Why is it that a portion of mankind are apt to depreciate those things with which they are familiar? to decry those benefits which they have always enjoyed, and to invest with imaginary value the advantages of others? Many there are who forego the blessings which they might enjoy, by useless repining for what they can never attain. This feeling, we fear, prevails to such an extent in North Carolina, that it might almost be termed a State characteristic. We are apt to depreciate our distinguished men, our institutions, and even our climate and our soil. Is this patriotic? Is it rational? Is not such a course calculated to produce listlessness and inaction at home, and contempt and ridicule abroad? Look at New England, and learn wisdom from her policy. With an inhospitable and rigorous climate, a barren and broken soil, she blooms and blossoms like the rose. The whole country is flooded with her productions, every sea is whitened with her sails, and her enterprising offspring may be found in the remotest portions of the globe. Her domestic institutions are fostered and her energy and moral influence are felt throughout the most distant portions of the republic.

We have been drawn into these remarks by an editorial which recently appeared in the Salisbury Watchman upon the subject of the Cape Fear River (*a wet weather stream!!*) Well, let us compare it with the Connecticut and the Hudson:—and what do we find? Why, that navigation is obstructed six weeks longer upon an average year after year, in these rivers, than in the Cape Fear. The same may be said of the Alabama, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee—in fine, of *almost every river in the country.*

It is but a day or two since, that we saw a statement of the depth of water in the channel of the Ohio at Pittsburg:—and what do our readers think it was? *Four feet and a half.* Nor is this a singular instance of the want of water in that stream. It occurs year after year. And the very next news which reaches us may be that the Ohio is frozen over. But is the navigation of the father of rivers itself, always open? We will answer this question by introducing here an extract from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

"We can hear from steamers, of fleets of boats on their way, between this and the mouth of the Ohio, floating down—but the lowness of the water requires great caution in the navigation.—In consequence, the progress of these arks to our city is retarded, and many are entirely stopped on their way, by running on shoals and being left by the fall of the river on naked sand bars, there to wait till a rise sweeps them off to pursue their voyage to Orleans. When we are to have another flood is hard to conjecture. Rumors of heavy showers of rain, wet falling weather, and swells in the river, are borne to us from the North by every express mail—but we have waited in vain for the happy results predicted. In spite of every favorable prognostic, the Ohio remains low, navigation impeded, and provisions and produce of all kinds scarce, and commanding high prices."

Thus we see that two of the largest streams south and south west afford at present insufficient water for the purposes of commerce—and that too, when the navigation of the Cape Fear has been unobstructed for months, to the head of boat navigation, 150 miles above its mouth. And at this very moment, while deeply loaded boats are propelled upon the waters of the Cape Fear, the farmer of the North is locked up by ice, and the planter at the Southwest baffled by drought from carrying the results of his industry to a ready market.

Sons of North Carolina, cease your murmurings—and should a feeling of dissatisfaction sometimes steal over you, let it prompt such action as will improve the advantages by which you are surrounded.

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*Indiana Senator.*—The Hon. Albert S. White, (W.) member of the House of Representatives, from the Lafayette District, was, on the 36th ballot, elected to the Senate of the United States, to succeed Genl. Tipton. The vote stood:—White (W.) 75, Blake (W.) 39, Noble (W.) 11, Howard (V. B.) 11, Doully 1.

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*The Wages of Iniquity.*—We learn from the Natchez (Miss.) Courier of the 26th ult. that in the case of Adolph Esdra against Berrault de St. Sauveur, *for slander*, which was recently tried in the Circuit Court of that county, Judge Coulter presiding, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

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FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

### TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Cheraw, held in the Council Chamber this day, Col. Alexander Graham, Intendant, was called to the Chair, and Felix Long was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a short pertinent address, when on motion of Col. Harllee, the chair appointed a committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Committee was composed of Col. Harllee, Capt. Malloy, A. Blue, Dr. Malloy, and James Powell. The chairman was added to the committee on motion. Having retired for a short time, they returned and presented to the meeting the following resolutions, which were adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition of the Post Master General to accept contracts for the transportation of the United States Mail from Raleigh to Columbia have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report the following resolutions, as expressing their views.

*Resolved*, That the Post Office Department is intended for the benefit of the people of the U. States.

*Resolved*, That the power to provide for the *carriage of the mail* on all such post routes as are established by law, and all the other powers vested in the Post Master General, are trusts, which he is bound to execute for the benefit of those interested.

*Resolved*, That the geographical position and commercial and political importance of the country from Raleigh to Columbia, require an increase, rather than a diminution of mail facilities.

*Resolved*, That we have heard with regret that the Postmaster General has proposed to accept contracts for the transportation of the mail in sulkeys on the great Southern Metropolitan line, where four horse post coaches have hitherto run daily.

*Resolved*, That we consider the proposed change from coaches to sulkeys, unjust, oppressive, and a gross abuse of the trusts vested in the head of the Post Office Department.

*Resolved*, That if the Department finds the expense of running both four horse mail coaches, and the express mail, on this line too great, we prefer that the express mail be stopped, and daily coaches be continued

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from South Carolina, with a request that they bring this subject before Congress, and use their influence to procure the enactment of a law, to compel the Postmaster General to continue daily four horse post coaches on this line.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Cheraw Gazette, and such other papers as approve of their purport, and are willing to give them circulation.

ALEX GRAHAM, Chairman.

FELIX LONG, Sec'y.

December 18, 1838.

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*Staging reduced and the Comfort of Travellers advanced.*—The section of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road between Faison's and Martin's, 12 miles long, was travelled over yesterday for the first time by the passenger's train. The remaining section—nine miles—between Wilmington and Waynesboro' is finished, except the iron, which will be nailed down as speedily as possible.—The energy and fidelity with which this Company executes its engagements deserves and will receive the substantial patronage of the public. Physical obstacles and pecuniary embarrassments have proved but feeble barriers, and have appeared, but to disappear, like straw on fire.

*Wilmington Advertiser.*

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*Awful Effects of Intemperance.*—The Newport (R. I.) Herald gives a shocking picture of a drunken family in that place—Samuel Greene's—of very respectable connexions. His wife's body was found on Tuesday evening stretched on the floor near the stove, burnt nearly to a coal, with a nursing infant nestling at her feet uninjured. The husband was in bed in an adjoining room, perfectly drunk, and a jug of rum was found in the closet. It is supposed that the woman's clothes caught fire at the stove. Greene and his children were taken to the hospital.

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## $25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 6th inst, fourteen miles below Asheville, N. C., a negro man named JIM. He had on when he left, a pair of light red Pantaloons, light mixt Coat, with a Round Jacket over it; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a fierce look, a naked forehead, and has lost some of his teeth, which affects his speech. He was carried from Duplin County, N. C., and will aim to get back again. The above reward will be paid to any man who will apprehend and lodge him in any Goal so that I get him again.

For the above reward apply to J. P. Smith, of Wadesborough, N. C.

R. F. COOPER.

Wadesborough, Dec 20, 1838. 25 3w

## Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Sampson County, N. C., on Thursday morning the 20th instant, a Mulatto Boy by the name of HENRY BLACKWELL, about 10 years old—had on a pair of yarn Pantaloons and a yarn Frock of a dark colour, has a scar over the right eye, perhaps half an inch or more in length, which was done by an axe. A reward of $10 will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief and the recovery of the Boy.

JOHN TART, Sen.

December 22, 1838. 25 3w pd.


## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term*, 1838.

Jacob Thompson and others, vs. James Thompson and others, all heirs and distributees of Charity Thompson, dec'd. } Petition for the Sale of Negroes

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Lavinia, Eliza Townsend and wife Bede, Defendants in this suit, live out of the State: Ordered, That publication be made five weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Session of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in February next, and make defence, or the prayer of the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the County Court aforesaid, at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

25 5w SD'H. HOWELL, C. C. C.


## Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife BETSY TYLER has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation: This is to notify all persons not to credit her on my account, as I will not pay, any of her debts after this date.

his
GREEN ⋈ BIRD.
mark.

December 10, 1838. 25 3w



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC.


☞ In closing the *fourteenth* [year] of our editorial management of the [paper] we have much reason to thank a liberal [public] for the continued manifestation of [its] favor, and bespeak for our labors during the *fifteenth year*, on which we shall enter next week, that indulgence which our many short-comings may require. We [also] present our readers with the compliments of the [season].

*Mr. Rayner's Resolutions.*—[It will be] seen, on reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, that these resolutions [were] adopted by the House of Commons, by a vote of 7 votes—Mr. Graham, the Speaker, not vote, making a Whig majority. Every member was in his seat, [with] only one who abandoned his party [was] Bedford of Rutherford, one of the [few] Whig counties in the State.

There is no doubt of the resolutions [pass]ing the Senate; in which event there is anxiety to know how our Senators will [vote]. We have no further information on the subject, but our impression will be, that they will obey on the particular [ground] by the resolutions, and continue to present the State on all others, [as] already misrepresented her in refusing to pone indefinitely the payment of the [in]stalment of the Surplus, to which *of the U. States* was pledged. [Some] persons, however, who profess to think that they will neither obey nor resist withstanding their pledges.

The Register says that the Whigs, with great forbearance in the discussion having consumed the time of the House, a reply even to Mr. Hoke's [first] speech, though Messrs. Borden, Gilliam, Waddell, and others, would been glad to speak, but for a regard public interests.

We have no letter from Raleigh [this] morning's Express mail, doubtless because of interest has occurred during the [night]. The Northern mail also failed to-day.

*Important from Harrisburg.*—[On] day the 17th, three of the Whig [members] of the House of Representatives [withdrew] from their political associates of the House, as it was called, and joined the Buren branch of the House—thus [giving] to the latter a quorum, without the the members from Philadelphia [county] whose seats are contested, and [leaving] Whig House without a quorum. reasons for this course are perfectly factory to all who go for principle in ence to party. They say that [there] hope of a compromise at an early and convinced that the Whig claimants Philadelphia county were not [entitled] they had no other course but to [vacate] those who were elected. The fact is, the eight Whig candidates from the had no more right to seats than Mr. soll had to a seat in Congress, and plea on which they could found [their] was, that it was right to overcome fraud, a doctrine totally at variance principle of reverence to the constituted laws, by which our party profess governed. It is monstrous to present because Mr. Ingersoll procured by return to Congress, though with a majority of 700 votes against him, it tolerated that the eight Whig [members] should also by fraud procure a [seat] election to the Legislature, with a majority of 1000 votes against *them*. It is no justification that Mr. Ingersoll set them an ample. Honest men should [be] ashamed to claim seats under such circumstances; and they would thus have [incurred] buked the outrageous conduct of Mr. gersoll.

Infamous as is such conduct on both it is nothing, however, to the violence perpetrated by the mob, and the attempted tification of that violence by men [high] station, and by the journals of this When mobs are permitted to take the in their own hands, to right even an nary wrong, the danger and the evil great; but all government is at an end we have all the horrors of anarchy, they attack and overthrow the very tains of law. Neither life, liberty, property are safe, while such things tolerated. Every successful outbreak kind, nay every one which finds [sympathy] breaks down some of the bulwarks of liberty, and destroys some of the [safeguards] the perpetuity of our institutions. It duty of all good men, of all parties, their faces as steel against mob law, in what shape or from what party it

P. S. We regret to learn, from the papers, that the Whig Senate has [refused] not to recognize the other House.

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A dastardly attack was made, on [Saturday] night the 15th instant, on Mr. Lorin[g], Editor of the North Carolina Standard, throwing a large stone through the [window] of his office, near which he was [sitting]. He fortunately escaped unhurt, the [stone] having struck the window sash. The perpetrator of this outrage has not been detected, though we trust he will be.

We are sorry to see, that in the excitement produced by this occurrence, Mr. [Loring] has, under his own name, [published] "firm belief that the villain was [employed]" in the attempt by political malice," [without] not give one solitary reason for [giving] terance to this unworthy suspicion. unworthy of him who prefers it, as of against whom it is preferred. He has made it a subject of grave remark, most singular feature in this business, a very large portion of the *opposition of the citizens of Raleigh, have also from calling at his premises, that might know the truth.*" Now [such] ridiculous or wicked remark we have seen for a long time. Truly, the people Raleigh must have but little to do if they *all* find time to make a personal examination of every breach of the peace that curs. And this insimuation is made withstanding he is forced to "return grateful acknowledgments," in the breath, "to those gentlemen, *(truly them opposition,)* who came with a [view] defend his premises, on Saturday night

*Rives abandoned the Administration!* Wednesday last Mr. Rives of Virginia offered in the Senate a series of resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for full information in relation to the financial arrangements between the Government and the Bank of the U. States. On Thursday he called it up, and delivered a long and able speech in which he took his ground against the Administration, explained of the studied silence of both the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. Congress was left to learn the particulars from Mr. Biddle, who spoke in bold language of a man who had achieved a triumph. He had paid the government for the Banks' bonds in the trash, the penitentiary trash, as the paper of the Bank has been called in the Senate, over and over again. He asked whether the Government and the Bank had formed a contract, a coalition, an armistice, a truce, or an alliance? He argued that from the very nature of the compact, the Bank "will become a *political agent*, and in the name of the country, he came forward to forbid the use. He declared that Banks have been employed in a manner unauthorized by law, which is exposed to serious objections. His speech produced a great sensation. Wright and Mr. Niles replied, and Mr. Linden defended Mr. Rives's views. This debate produced the following from the Globe, from which it will be seen that Rives is formally read out of the party.

*From the Globe of Thursday night.*

Rives.—"The Opposition letter writers have found out, a week since, that Mr. Rives was going to make a decisive demonstration against the Administration. The prophecy was verified to-day. Mr. Rives not only took the charge of opening and directing the batteries of the enemy on the Administration, but gave a pledge of his earnest zeal, that Mr. Talmadge would express it, "*in language breathing hostility to Martin Van Buren,*" by making direct attacks on the President himself. Mr. Rives has greatly relieved many worthy friends, by removing from the doubts in which they were involved by his repeated declarations that he only differed from his republican brethren on a single point. He has not only joined the Opposition party, but is put in front of their battle. Mr. Rives's colleague, Mr. Crittenden, was prompt to follow the lead and admiration Mr. Rives—defended his consistency—vindicated his patriotism, and, while he was full of invective, with characteristic humor, dashed the philippic of his too eager ally, by throwing a little pleasant sarcasm into the debate. There was a perfect understanding between these gentlemen as to the respective parts they were to take, for we observed that when Mr. Crittenden, after running the passage he wished to consult in the voluminous report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without being able to find it, was promptly furnished with the document opened for him at the page by Mr. Rives. This, we imagine, was planned over at the half-way house, before the gentlemen took up their journey together for the place of common destination."

*The Annual Treasury Report.*—We have not published this document, because of its great length, but have merely inserted the abstract of it. There is one subject, however, not embraced in the abstract, of too much importance to pass unnoticed. It is the Secretary's Scheme of Retrenchment. The first object to which he proposes to apply the pruning knife, is the "light house system," and the next, "the river and harbor improvements." Both these are so essential to commerce, and their extension has been curtailed the loss of life and property, the loss of insurances, &c. by which the country has been the gainer, that we would not have been surprized at an intimation of retrenchment, if it were not for the known liberality of the Secretary to the commerce of the country.

But the third object of retrenchment will strike many of our readers. It is nothing less than to cut off the pensions of the revolutionary soldiers. "Our pension grants," says the Secretary, "which are in *a great degree gratuitous*, exceed in expense annually what was the whole yearly cost of the General Government from 1789 to 1799." Does not prudence, he asks, teach us caution against making *additions* to them?

On this recommendation, the National Ingencer remarks, as follows:

Could nothing be found to cut down but Comforts? Yes, one thing more! The *Pensioners of Revolution*, it is hinted, are too numerous, and in their old age too much of the favor of the Government that they built up and cemented the Confederations with their blood. Why does the Administration look upon this hardy class of venerable and venerated freemen with distrust? For they are identified with public liberty and republican government. In their day *they* stood against hereditary classes—all bands of office-holders—all monarch-house tyrants—all the servile instruments that feed of the People's money to hunt down the liberties and force them into obedience. *They* stood against all this governmental domination, and expelled it from the land. Is it not surprising that they have little merit in the eyes of the Secretary? He can scarcely condescend to view any of their concessions as just, being, as he says, in a large degree *gratuitous*?"

Whether the Administration may think of it, the friends of public liberty will always view with favor the existence all efforts of the Executive to sustain by a train band of office holders at the seat of Government, and that cold, selfish, sordid spirit which grudges a small pension to the warriors who stood by the country and the cause of liberty when that country had no power to offer him in return.

The Revolutionary Pension list will never be reduced by that power which, in the course of years, throws into one tomb both those who receive and those who pay the pensions."

*Doings at Harrisburg.*—It appears to be the object of the Administration party at present, to induce the people to believe that no violence has been attempted at Harrisburg, and that no occasion existed for calling out the militia. See the following letter from the last Raleigh Standard, which is a sample of those common with that party:—

"We have received an extra from the office of the Telegraph," at Harrisburg, dated the 8th instant, which announced the arrival of the troops there. The letter says:—

"The arrival of this force has produced an immediate quietement. There was no occasion for a force. No violence has been committed—none was attempted—nor was there the least cause of apprehension, in any individual, of danger to his person or his property. Even if an apprehension of danger existed, no call has been made upon the MILITARY AUTHORITY, but the Governor has darkly called out in the first instance ARMED BODIES—not for the purpose of putting down violence, for none exists, but to intimidate the Democratic portion of the Legislature, to overawe the people in the assertion of their Constitutional rights in CONTROL THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR, which takes place on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and to carry out the conditions design of PREVENTING THE INAUGURATION OF GEN. PORTER. For these unconstitutional purposes, an ARMED force has INVADED the capital of the State."

The High Sheriff of the borough of Harrisburg, William Cochran, has noticed the receipt of Gov. Ritner's Proclamation, and published a manifesto, declaring that *no riot or disorder exists in the borough*. The Proclamation of the Governor, therefore, and the orders to the militia, are but attempts to provoke the people to violence, and to establish federal and bank dominion in Pennsylvania by the sword.

Now it is not a little singular, if these things be true, that Judge Blythe, a Van Buren man, should have found sufficient evidence of riotous proceedings to induce him to bind over for trial a number of persons engaged in the disturbances. It is also contradicted by a previous publication in the Standard itself, copied from the Globe, of the particulars of the ejection of the Speaker and Senators from their seats, and their flight through the windows, to escape the vengeance of the "Democracy." If these things do not amount to violence and a disturbance of the peace, we know not what does. The assault on the Editor of the Standard is not a whit more criminal.

**CONGRESS.**—In the Senate, on the 17th, the bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue, came up, and the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of Jan'y, 1840, so as not to destroy the act entirely. The amendment was rejected, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Con., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, of Me., Williams, of Miss., Wright, Young—26.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

It will thus be seen that the administration party is determined to withhold this money from the States. Every Administration Senator, except Mr. Calhoun, voted against Mr. Clay's motion.

In the House, on the same day, the Harrisburg riots were brought under consideration by a resolution of Mr. Fry, of Penn., to inquire of the President whether any call has been made on him by the Governor of Pennsylvania for troops, and whether any arms or ammunition have been furnished by the United States to the militia of Pennsylvania recently called out by the Governor. This resolution having been received, on motion of Mr. Cushing, the inquiry was extended to whether any U. S. officer instigated or participated in the riots; whether the President has taken any measures to punish such acts, and whether any such officer still remains in the Government service.

This resolution produced a most excited debate, in which the Speaker indulged Mr. Petriken (Van) in the delivery of a tirade in which such dignified expressions as "Whig Bankites, Biddleites, Ritnerites, blackguardism, vulgar term of blackguard abuse, swinish multitude, low abuse which the vilest blackguardism could invent," &c. formed the chief part. But when Mr. Naylor, (Whig) rose to reply, he was called to order by the Speaker no less than twelve times, whilst endeavoring to state the *facts* in relation to the occurrences at Harrisburg, the Speaker not relishing the truth on that subject. The resolution was finally adopted.

On the next day, the President communicated a message in answer to the resolution, covering a number of documents, from the different departments, among them a letter from the Governor asking military aid, a letter from the Secretary of War declining, respectfully, to furnish such aid, on the ground that the case provided for by the Constitution had not occurred, and an indignant reply of Gov. Ritner to this refusal. Also, showing that ammunition had been furnished from the U. S. Arsenal, and that this act had met with the decided disapprobation of the War Department.

On Tuesday the 18th, in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, who stated that he has discovered a mode of producing rain in tracts of country, and proposing to try the experiment at his own expense, provided Congress will pay him a premium if he succeeds. He also professed to be able to raise the Ohio river, at his pleasure. Mr. Buchanan, whilst he did not profess to have full faith in these professions, yet stated that Mr. Espy was a highly respectable and intelligent man, and a distinguished meteorologist. The petition was laid on the table; not appearing to find much favor in the Senate.

In the House, on the same day, several petitions, partly on abolition and partly for establishing commercial and diplomatic relations with the black republic of Hayti, were presented, and after a strenuous resistance of the latter by Mr. Wise, it was finally referred to the committee on Foreign affairs.

Nearly the whole session, so far, has been taken up with abolition questions, of which there seems to be no end.

*Swindling on a small scale.*—A few years ago, the Editors of the Globe gave public notice that a copy of the President's Message would be forwarded by Express to such Editors as desired it and would pay the postage. In consequence of that notice, we procured a copy of Mr. Van Buren's Inaugural (we believe it was) in that way. Last winter, wishing again to have the earliest copy of the Message, we desired a friend to call at the Globe Office, engage a copy, and pay the Express mail postage, which he did. No Message came, however, by the Express, and we lost our money, and what was worse, were disappointed. This winter we again tried the experiment. A friend again called on the Editors of the Globe, and contracted for the Message by Express.—Two days after the Message was read in the House, he called at the Globe Office and inquired if it had been forwarded, as desired. Being assured that it had, he paid 75 cents for the postage (which by the way is 18¾ cents more than the proper amount.) We did not get the Message by Express, but by the slow mail. A day after, it came to hand, evidently from the Globe Office, without any mark indicating that it was intended to come by Express. We complained to the friend above alluded to, who addressed a note to Blair & Rives, and in reply received the following extraordinary note, (grammar and orthography as per original:)—

GLOBE OFFICE.
*Washington, Dec* 12. 1838

SIR: Upon an examination of the books where was entered a list of papers to receive Messages by Express Mail, we find the name of "Observer" Fayetteville, N. Carolina, recorded as having received the Message by Express Mail. Mr. Rives also, who attended to the matter personally, has a distinct recollection that he sent to the paper above mentioned. It must have been stopped at some intermediate point by an opposition Postmaster, and has in all probability been published in some Whig paper at the expense of the "Observer." These things are often done, and I do not think I do them injustice when I attribute to them this failure. Mr. Rives paid the postage for the same. The fail of the failure cannot be therefore charged to the Editors of the Globe, as they done all they could do to comply with your earnest solicitations to secure a prompt receipt by the Editors of the Observer of a copy of the message by the earliest mail.

With respect, yours &c.

W. W CURRAN, *for Blair & Rives.*

The author of this vile slander upon the Postmasters and Editors between Washington and this place, is certainly "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious" employers. He is giving undoubted evidence of his talents in their peculiar vocation, viz: slander and detraction. We recommend that he be taken into the concern as sub-Editor. If he had reflected a moment, however, that the Express is only opened between the two points, at Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh, at each of which places there is a good Administration man as Postmaster, he would have invented some other story to cover his petty pilfering. A few weeks ago he would doubtless have laid the fault at the door of "Biddle and the Bank;" but now it is said the Bank has "bought" the Administration, and the parties are very good friends. It is bad enough to refuse to send the Message to a Whig Editor, but incomparably mean to pocket his money. He who is fattening on his thousands filched from the public crib, is yet not too good to rob an opposition Editor of 75 cents!

*State Debts.*—The following passage, which we find in the late letter of Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams, is interesting at the present moment, when the probability is that our State is about to follow the example of nearly all her sisters, by borrowing money to effect great public improvements:

"There can scarcely be any form of security more safe than the pecuniary engagements of the states. They have a most luxuriant soil—valuable products—infinite natural advantages—untiring industry in developing them. They have every thing but money,—and for that they are able to pay, and willing to pay, much more than the less productive industry of Europe can afford to pay. Their loans too, instead of being wasted in wars or extravagance, go to the direct improvement of the borrowing States;—so that there can be no better application of the means of any European capitalist than to double his income by American investments. Yet all these require knowledge—local information—the means of exciting confidence;—and it was thought most expedient to establish an American agency in London, as the common centre and the general support of all American securities,—where, in addition to the appropriate business of the Bank itself, all the public and corporate stocks of the States, might find shelter and protection.

*Wadesborough Female Academy.*—Our numerous readers in Anson and the surrounding counties, who may be interested in having an excellent Female School in the pleasant village of Wadesborough, will be gratified to learn from the advertisement in this paper, that the Lady who has given such entire satisfaction the past year, will again have charge of the Institution during the next.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, from a former resident of this place, dated

"*Vicksburg, (Miss.) Dec.* 10.

"With regard to the cotton crop of this State, there is now no doubt that it will fall short at least one third, and many persons who have travelled over the State, and in whose judgment much reliance may be placed, state that it will fall short even beyond that. I have conversed with planters who, at the commencement of the season, expected to make at least 200 bales, and say they will now be satisfied with 100. The article is now coming freely to market, and commands from 11 to 13 cents. Received at this place, from 15 to 20,000 bales—the quality generally good. Provisions have been exceedingly scarce and high, owing to the Ohio river having continued low for so long a time, which prevented supplies reaching here from that quarter. And should it unfortunately happen that the cold weather which we have experienced here, should have the effect of closing the navigation of that river, it will bring the prophetic words of John Randolph to pass, "that it was but a wet weather stream, dry all Summer and frozen up all Winter." While on this subject, I would merely remark, for the special benefit of those merchants of the interior of your State, who have been loud in their denunciations against the navigation of the Cape Fear, that if they had only to put up with one-half the inconveniences that the merchants of this place and the upper country feel, there might be some reason for their railing out. There is not a doubt but that the Cape Fear, take it all in all, is fully equal if not superior to any of our Southern rivers, with the exception of the Mississippi."

MARRIED,

At her father's house, in Sumter District, S. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Major ABRAHAM VAN BUREN (eldest son of the President of the U. S.,) to Miss SARAH ANGELICA SINGLETON, daughter of Mr. Rich'd Singleton.

At Fort Hill, S. C., on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. THOMAS G. CLEMSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA, daughter of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

DIED,

On the 16th instant, at his father's residence in Wayne county, Mr NATHAN BRYAN, formerly of this place. Mr Bryan was a young man of exemplary character and great promise. In him were combined all the virtues which render a person of his age truly interesting. During the short period of his existence on earth, his life was that of purity and innocence; in all his intercourse with mankind, honour, integrity and truth were in all his ways. He is much lamented by those with whom he was associated in this place; and being an only son, the grief and sorrow caused by such a bereavement to fond and doating parents, none but themselves can feel. But he left with them the great consolation of giving evidence before his departure, that his prospect was bright for a blissful immortality.—[*Communicated.*

In White county, Illinois, on the 3d ultimo, the Rev. JOHN SILLIMAN, late of Burke county, N. C., aged 52 years

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday, Steamer Cotton Plant, and tow boats, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, E. W Willkings, S W Tillinghast, Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell, D. B Robinson & Co., E. J. Hale, Gov Dudley and C. Manly.

DEPARTED, this day, Steamer Cotton Plant.

## N. Carolina Legislature.

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr Morehead, the committee on Agriculture were instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of silk in this State, by suitable premiums.

Mr Dockery presented the petition of many citizens of Robeson, praying that free persons of color be placed under such restrictions in buying and selling spiritous liquors, as to prevent the traffic. Referred.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and ascertain at what time it would suit his convenience to take the oaths of office, reported, that he would appear before the two Houses, for that purpose, on Saturday, the 29th instant.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. Moody, from the committee on Agriculture, reported against the expediency of encouraging the culture of silk by premiums. Concurred in.

*Bills presented.*—By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of lands of deceased debtors; by Mr. Morehead, a bill to prevent betting on elections; by Mr. Fixum, a bill making compensation to the wardens of the poor; and by Mr. Dockery, a bill to amend an act to establish a literary and manual labor institution in Wake. These bills were read the first time and referred.

The proposition of the Commons to adjourn on the 31st instant, was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referrrd the petition of citizens of Robeson, praying the passage of a law placing free persons of color under the same restriction as slaves in buying and selling spiritous liquors, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners. Concurred in, 28 to 23.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

The bill to establish the county of Cleateland, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 27.

The bill to amend the militia laws of this State, was amended, on the motions of Mr. Dockery and Mr. Reid; passed and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

The bill making compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was indefinitely postponed.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give effect to the Revised Statutes, as the same have been published. Read 1st time.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to prevent free negroes and slaves from trafficking in spiritous liquors. Read 1st time.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was rejected, on its 2d reading; but was subsequently reconsidered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes, was indefinitely postponed, 37 to 10.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Biddle, from the Select Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating 75 000 dollars to finish and furnish the Capitol. Read 1st time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Received from the Governor, by his private Secretary, a communication transmitting a letter from the Secretary at War, on the subject of ceding to the United States the Jurisdiction of the scite on which the arsenal is now being erected in Fayetteville. Referred.

By Mr. Crawford, a bill to attach a portion of Bladen to Cumberland county. These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Winston from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the bill respecting the maintenance of bastard children; the resolution directing them to inquire into the propriety of making insulting language justification for assault and battery; so much of the Governor's message as relates to Executive right of pardon; and the resolution respecting trespasses and aggressions by citizens of other States and Indians; made reports adverse to any legislative action on the several subjects referred to; which were concurred in.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition for a rail road from Fayetteville to Madison, with banking privileges, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and western steam boat company, was taken up; and the question recurring on the amendment to make the property of individual stockholders liable for all debts, was decided in the negative yeas 51, nays 57. The bill was then amended on motion of Mr. Reid; and Mr. Whitaker moved further to amend it, so as to make individual corporators liable to double the amount of their stock. Pending this question, the bill was, on motion, postponed until Tuesday.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr Siler presented a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cherokee. Mr. C. W. Caldwell, a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union. Read first time.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive South Carolina and Virginia money.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gilliam presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, praying an amendment of their charter. Referred to the select joint committee on Banks.

Mr. Hoke presented a memorial from the President of the South-western Rail Road Bank, praying a modification of the charter. Read and laid on the table.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Whitaker, from the Military Committee, reported a bill vesting in the United States jurisdiction over a certain tract of land in Fayetteville. Read first time.

The House then resolved itself again into Committee, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the Resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Cardwell, of Rockingham, in a short speech on the same side, who was replied to by Mr. H C. Jones. [He infused a large portion of humour into his remarks, as he always does; but there was, nevertheless, a point and biting sarcasm in his well-timed anecdotes, which told with resistless effect, and produced a more decided impression on the House, than an elaborate or ill-tempered Speech could have done.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Private bills, reported adversely to the bill to attach a portion of Bladen to Cumberland County. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the Resolution proposing an increase of the tax on Pedlars. Concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Union was read the second time, Mr. Bryan moved that it be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived 59 to 51, and was sent to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions, when Mr Hoke took the floor in opposition to them.—After speaking with great animation for nearly two hours, he gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having finished.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr Whitaker, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the political Resolutions submitted by Mr Rayner. Mr Hoke again took the floor, and after speaking about an hour, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having concluded his remarks.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the Committee rose and reported the Resolutions to the House without amendment. Mr. Hoke then concluded his Speech. The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions,

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the fifth in the series, (which proposes a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands) by adding the following: "Provided, nevertheless, that the said distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or Tariff."

Messrs. Rayner, Hayden and Waddell appealed to the party with which they acted, to vote down any and every amendment, offered. If gentlemen, said they, desire an expression of opinion on any subject, let them bring forward a substantive proposition, and we will meet them.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend, by inserting the following as a distinct Resolution between the 3rd and 4th, viz:

"*Resolved*, that the Public Revenue is collected from the people for the support of Government, and not for the accommodation of Banks; and that public funds ought not to be loaned out and used by Banks."

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the negative, 63 to 56. As this was, uniformly, the state of the vote on every subsequent test proposition, we here insert the *Yeas* and *Nays*, and refer the reader to them, to ascertain how individual members voted on each distinct proposition.

*For the amendment.*—Messrs. Amis, Barksdale, Baker, Barnes, Bedford, Jas. Blount, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Hester, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jarman, Rob't Jones, Killian, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, James T. Miller, Munday, McNeill, Nye, Orr, Perkins, Pollock, Rand, James R. Rayner, Reid, Rochuck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stafford, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Trollinger, Tuton, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, W. P. Williams—56.

*Against the amendment.*—Messrs. Beall, Bell, Blalock, W. A. Blount, Bond, Borden, Brittain, Brummell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, Ellington, E. J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Gunther, Harris, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lane, Lindsay, Matthews, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWilliams, Oglesby, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, Kenneth Rayner, Robards, Rush, Smith, David Thomas, George Thomas, Underwood, Waddell, Wadsworth, Jas. Williams, Wilson, Winston, Young—63.

Mr Hoke moved further to amend the resolutions, by adding to the first in the series, (which condemns the Expunging act) the following:—"Provided we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank."

Mr Gilliam said it was known to his friends generally, that he was opposed, on constitutional grounds, to a Bank of the United States, but he should choose his own time and mode for making a declaration of his principles. He would not be forced into it by any such system of Guerilla warfare, as the gentleman from Lincoln seemed disposed to pursue. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr Hoke replied, very good naturedly, that his amendment could not be more unpalatable to the gentleman from Granville, than the Resolutions were to himself; and as he could not vote for them in their present shape he was desirous of making them as little objectionable as possible.

The amendment was rejected—63 to 56.

Mr. Cardwell moved to add to the 8th Resolution (which states that our Senators will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing Resolutions) the following—"And our Senators are hereby instructed so to do."

Mr. C. said, if the Whigs meant to instruct, why not do so in plain terms?

Mr. Robards replied, that there was no necessity for it, for the gentleman himself (Mr. Cardwell) had stated in his speech the other day, that the Resolutions were so framed as to have all the binding force of instructions.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative, 64 to 54. (The difference in the vote was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. P. Williams and by Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax [Van] voting with the Whigs.)

Mr. Reid offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the 8th Resolution: "Provided, we do not intend to take from our Senators the right of independent thought and action concerning the above measures." Rejected 63 to 56.

The question being stated to be on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Bedford called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be taken on each Resolution separately, which was agreed to. Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his reasons for voting on the Resolutions, as he should, and expressed a confident belief that his constituents would sustain him.

The question on the adoption of the first Resolution (which condemns the Expunge:) and the second (which declares that the Senate of the U. S. ought to pass Resolutions condemnatory of the act:) and the third, (which denounces the Sub-Treasury *totis viribus*) were carrid, 63 to 56.

Mr. Orr called for a division of the question on the 4th Resolution. That part of it which declares "that the Public Lands are the common property of all the States" was adopted *unanimously*. The last branch of the Resolution (condemning the Pre-emption Act) was adopted 70 to 48—the following Administration men voting for it, viz:—Messrs. Amis, Bedford, Hester, Rand, Siler, Stockard, Tomlinson and Trollinger.

The 5th Resolution (declaring that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be divided among the several States according to Federal population) was adopted 67 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, Stockard and Trollinger (Adm.) voting for it.

The 6th Resolution (denouncing the extravagance of the Administration) was adopted 64 to 55—Mr. Hester (Adm.) voting in the affirmative.

The 7th Resolution (declaring that Executive patronage should be abridged) was carried in the affirmative 66 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, and Whitaker voting in the affirmative.

The 8th Resolution (declaring our Senators will represent the wishes of the people by voting to carry out these Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The 9th (directing the Governor to forward the Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The whole having been thus adopted, the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

*Internal Improvement Convention.*—The result of its deliberations was communicated to the Legislature on Thursday last, in the form of a Memorial, by the Select Committee appointed for the purpose. It was read to the House of Commons by Judge Saunders in an impressive manner, occupying more than an hour for that purpose, and is admirably drawn up. We shall publish it hereafter. Ten copies were ordered to be printed for each member.—*Raleigh Register.*

B. W. Courts, Esq. was, on Thursday last, unanimously re-elected Public Treasurer of the State; and Wm. F. Collins, Esq. was also unanimously re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts, for two years.

Col. Memminger has been selected to visit Kentucky during the present Session of the Legislature of that State, to endeavor to procure a charter for the Bank in that State.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | $1 | Molasses, | 35 a 42 |
| Ditto, apple, | 80 | Nails, cut, | 7½ |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 12 |
| Beeswax, | 24 | Lump, | 16 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | Loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 10 a 11 | Salt, | 85 a 90 |
| Cotton Yarn, | 20 a 30 | Sack, | $3 |
| Corn, | 78 a 80 | Tobacco, leaf, | 6 a 7 |
| Candles, F. F. | 18 a 20 | Cotton Bagging, | 16a 20 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 50 a $1 60 | Bale Rope, | 8 a 19½ |
| Flour, | $6½ a 7½ | Wheat, | $1 25 a $1 37 |
| Feathers, | 45 | Whiskey, | 60 a 65 |
| Iron, | 5½ a 6 | Wool, | 29 a 30 |


**Valuable Real Estate for sale.**

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell at Private Sale, the REAL ESTATE in the town of Fayetteville owned by Mrs Rebecca Moore, situate on Person, Gillespie and Dick Streets. Such part as is not disposed of on the 19th January, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House, on that day. Terms at sale.

J. W WRIGHT, Agent.
Fayetteville, Dec 24. 1838. 25tf

**Clarendon Bridge.**

AT a meeting of the CLARENDON BRIDGE COMPANY,

*Resolved*, That all persons wishing to make contracts by the year for the use of the said Bridge be requested to give notice in writing to the Treasurer as soon after the 1st January, 1839, as they please. The Company will meet for the purpose of deciding on such applications, and no one will be allowed the use of said Bridge by *the year* without producing to the Toll-keeper the receipt of the Treasurer of the Company.

*Resolved*, That the Toll-keeper be required to collect toll from all foot passengers crossing said Bridge, from and after the 15th day of January, 1839.

To avoid difficulty, a printed rate of Tolls which will be charged for the year 1839, will be kept at the Toll House, to which all persons can refer.

JOHN KELLY, *President.*
JOHN WINSLOW, *Treasurer.*
Fayetteville, December 26. 1838. 25 4w

**SALE.**

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, made in the suit therein pending, in which Thomas J. Curtis and Anthony Horton are Complainants, and the Legatees of Duncan McLaurin are Defendants, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1839, (it being the first Monday in the month) the following SLAVES, seven in number, namely:—Sam, Isaac, Amy, Lovedy, Sarah and Child, and William, being part of the Estate of the late Duncan McLaurin.

Terms—Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
*Clerk and Master.*
December 22, 1838. 25ts

**Garden Seeds.**

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.
December 26, 1838.

**The Wadesborough** (N. C.) FEMALE ACADEMY will be opened on the First Monday in *January* next.

The moral department as well as literary attainments of the Pupils of this Institution, will be attended to with such vigilance and industry as will merit, I hope, the unqualified approbation of Parents and Guardians.

For terms, apply to Miss Emmeline D. Norton, Principal.
Wadesborough, Dec. 19, 1838. 25-4w

**Hillsborough Academy.**

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 14th of January.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Classical Dep. | W. J. Bingham. John A. Bingham. | $21 per session. |
| English Dep. | John Hough, A. B. | $15 " |
| French Dep. | Jean Odend'hal, | $15 " |

The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge.

December 6 25-3w

**The Saddle, Harness and Trunk Making Business**

WILL be carried on as usual at the old Stand of George W. Ragland, dec'd, for his widow, under the superintendence of O. Houston, where will be kept constantly on hand the above mentioned articles.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

O. HOUSTON, Ag't.
December 22, 1838. 25-5w

***HOTEL for sale.***

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South West, offers for sale that well known and long established Public House, in the town of Wadesborough, known as the ANSON HOTEL. The Lot is large and under substantial fencing, and all the Buildings attached to the Establishment are in good repair, and in addition to a number of Rooms in the main Building, there is a range of Offices for Gentlemen of the Bar. The Subscriber would also sell all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of the Hotel, or any part as may be desired. To an enterprising gentleman, wishing to engage in business of this kind, seldom such an opportunity offers for so advantageous investment. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on application to the Subscriber in person or by letter.

GEO. D. STURDEVANT.
Wadesborough, Dec. 20, 1838 25-4w

**NOTICE.**

HAVING purchased the situation of Enoch J. Beckins, at Harlleesville, I will expose at Public or Private Sale, on the second Saturday in January, at Harlleesville, 10 half acre LOTS.—The situation is healthy, well watered, and in one of the most moral neighborhoods in the District. Persons wishing to embark in business of any kind, will do well to attend the sale.

SAMUEL J. BETHEA.
December 22, 1838. 25 2w

**New Books.**

THE VISION OF RUBETA, supposed to be written by J. Q Adams; The City of the Czar; Stranger in China; The Wife Hunter; Stanly, or Recollections of a Man of the World; Velasco; Ellen Glanville; Land Sharks and Sea Gulls; Hannah More's Accomplished Lady; Chesterfield's Letters, new and complete Edition; Evenings at Home, new and beautiful Edition; Art of Preserving Health; Meditations in Sickness and old age; Sam Slick, 2d Series; American Almanac for 1839; Burk's Works; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's Works; Russell's Modern Europe; Melville's Sermons; Phillip's Devotional Works; Warren's Law Studies; New Music; Ruled Paper, (cheap,) &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
December 26, 1838.

*To the Citizens of N. Carolina.*

## PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

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THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

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### Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and a habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

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DR. PETERS'

### Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excerment function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them. as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

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### Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

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SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

### AGUE AND FEVER,

*And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by*

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

## SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

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### Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE

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### FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13 tf

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THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

## ALMANAC,

### FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J ORRELL,
*Brick Buildings, Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

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### JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

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NEW

## WHOLESALE STORE.

## 350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

## DRY GOODS,

### Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

*Fayetteville, N. C., April* 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

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### Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.— Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

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### Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

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### Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

*February* 20.

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### EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.*

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

*Mr. James Hadlock*—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11-6m]

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### Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

*Washington City, Feb. 4th*, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
*Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.*

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

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### GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

*Extract from the By Laws.*

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

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### HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59tf.

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### For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

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### To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

*Wilmington, N. C., Oct.* 25, 1837. 65tf.

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### MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

*Liberty Point, Fayetteville,*

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

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### The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

## DRY GOODS,

### GROCERIES,

### Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

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30 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
75 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Rice,
25 boxes Bunch Raisins,
50 sacks blown Salt,
A few bushels Herds' Grass Seed,
For sale by

GEO. McNEILL,
Foot of Hay Mount.

December 10, 1838. 23 4w

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### LAND for sale.

THE Plantation belonging to the Estate of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, lying on Pe Dee, at the mouth of Little River, in the County of Richmond, will be sold on the 16th day of January next. Persons desirous of a valuable and an extensive Farm, would do well to attend. The sale will take place on the premises. For further information apply to the subscriber, or to John W. Leak.

WALTER R. LEAK, Guardian.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., December 1, 1838 } 23-ts

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### State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term*, 1838.

Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. Pond and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William Henry Benton, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, George Little and James Boggan,

*Against*

Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S. Hendricks, Jas. M. Hendricks, and Thomas J. Hendricks.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S. Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S. Hendricks, James M. Hendricks, and Thomas J. Hendricks, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

[23] WM. E. TROY, *C. M E.*

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## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

### Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

### GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

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### State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Flora McMillan, Catharine Malloy, John Bethune and wife Sarah,

*vs.*

Allen Cameron and wife Margaret, Mary Cameron, Arch'd Baker and wife Mary, Margaret Ewing, Malcom Gilchrist and wife Anna, Malcom Galbreath, Alexander Galbreath, Fayette Montgomery and wife Catharine, John McLaurin and wife Sarah, Alex'r Smith and wife Catharine, James Graham and wife Mary, Neal A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan and Margaret A. McMillan.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1838.

20] ARCH'D A. T SMITH, *C. M E.*

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### Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

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### *Wrapping Paper.*

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

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### BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

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### NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

*March* 1, 1838. 83 tf.

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### Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

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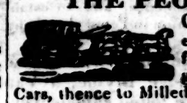
### *Notice to Travellers going South.*

### THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
*Agent for the Company.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

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### French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
*Brick Buildings, Hay Street.*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 20, 1836. 8tf.

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C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838.

*Mr. C. J. Orrell*—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence*. If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,

DAVID DAWSON.

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STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838. }

*Mr. C. J. Orrell*—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

MICHAEL FESPERMAN.

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### TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

### MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

### GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks.*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
*Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

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### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

## GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

*January* 3, 1838. 74-tf

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### Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

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### Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

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### More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

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### For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

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### Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tIJ

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### Received per Cotton Plant

AND for sale at the Auction Store, in the Lafayette Hotel—

80 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Leaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brazil Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles,

*Also, in Store, at very low prices*

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do.
100 do Medium do. do.
8 do Super Royal do. do.
50 do Wrapping do.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22. 1838.

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### WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Lever, Duplex, and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common PARLOR AND TABLE JEWELRY, of every description; TEA SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES, Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy Articles for Household articles, too tedious to enumerate, of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838.

☞CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

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### Lumber and Timber

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington. They have a large Wharf and the best Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838.

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### $50 Reward,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement, so that he may be brought to justice, of WRIGHT ALLEN, who calls himself Wm. Allen, who sold to me a slave, a free mulatto boy named DENNIS. Allen is a very stout man, dark complexion, about 40 years of age, has an uncommon large hand and nose, the hand very much scarred, dark hair. I will give $200 reward for the arrest of the $500 which I paid Allen for the boy, or a proportion for any part of it. He came to me from Fayetteville, about ten days ago. The bright mulatto free woman, named Betsy, with whom he has been ascertained that they were first seen together by way of the Wilmington Rail Road. She wore a grey coatee with outside pockets and flaps, a black silk hat, made by [illegible] of Fayetteville, whose names are in the hat. Her own name also is worked in the hat with silk. Any information addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL McKINNON.

Stewartsville, Richmond County, N. C., November 27, 1838

☞The National Intelligencer will give the above three insertions, and forward the account to this Office.

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### Notice is hereby given

THAT I have constituted and appointed [illegible] Deming, Esq., my Agent and Attorney to collect and settle all notes and accounts due me in this State; and to attend to, and transact all business appertaining to my interest, that may be unsettled or unattended to, during my absence.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1838.

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### Further Notice.

THE STORE on Hay street, owned, and [illegible] occupied by Henry P. Peck, is for Sale or Rent. For terms, apply to *Gordon Dewey* or *Amos Kimball*, should he be absent, to

GURDON DEWEY.

Fayetteville, Nov 21, 1838

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### *Dissolution of Copartnership.*

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receipt for the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838

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### Notice.

THE Subscribers intend to close up their business in this place, and request all persons indebted to them to settle the same immediately, and all claims against them to be presented for payment.

CURTIS & MURRAY.

Nov. 13, 1838.

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### NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Ernani, French and English Merinos, (all colors;) Cassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (all colors extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored do.; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book do.; Ribbons; Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hose; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finzio's Sewing Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Shirting and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Ticks; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and White Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes.

a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest As these Goods were bought principally for Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell at the lowest market prices.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838.

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### Bale Rope at 5 Cents

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken in exchange for bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. HALLETT.

*November* 28, 1837.